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Triffius baud Illis Monfirum, nec favior ulla Peftis, cí Ira Deìm Stygiis fefe extulit undis. Virg.

Cbe Cbita exitime Coreten, and Entargen.
IONDON;

Printed for Fohn Morpherm, near StationersHall, 1712. Price 3 d.


BY Wbigs I do not mean thofe who are heartily well affected to the prefent Government, and the Hannover SuccefFion; nor thofe, who maintaining the Principles of our Eftablifhed Church, are yet for preventing all undue Exceffes both in Church and Statc. This (as I ihall abundantly prove) is not Whiggimm; whatever may be pretended by the Proferors of it. If it were, I hould be fo far from condemning it, that I fhould be a fanch Whig my felf.

Nor, on the other hand, do I mean the Oid Puritanical Wbigs; nor the mell-defigning Low-Church-Men, who are deceived by the Sound of that enchanting Word Moderation; and wheadledin (contrary to their real Intentions) to affift others in weakening the juft and legal Powers both of the Ecclefiaftical and Civil Conititution. Thefe indeed are greatly in the mrong, but then they don't know it; and I am fo far from defigning to provoke Them, that I am endeavouring to do them Service: Which, I think, I cannot better do, than by giving them a juft Character of the True Genuine Whigs; by whom thefe rell-meaning Ones are deluded, and whom they would immediately abaindon, had they a right Notion of Them, and tjeir Primciples.

Not but that they are eafy enough to be known by all anprejudiced Perfons. The WordWbig, indeed, like all other Words that have been long in ufe, has ran thro' various Significations. But what the Original Meaning of it was, and what Changes it hath fince uidergone, we need not enquire ; fince thofe who at prefent enioy the Privilege of this Name, are fo remarkably diftinguilhed, that there is no fear of miftaking them for any other fort of Mein. Their $N_{0-}$ tions of Goverumient, their Religion, their Temper, and Moderation, are fo peculiarly new and aftonifhing; They have owned their Principles foopenly and boidly; have formad themfelves into fuch Comprenies an! Carps; and are lifted under Officrs of fuch Note and Eminence; that a lvigg is now as cafily knowa, as a Quaker or a Granadier.

As to their Scbeme of Government, it is of the old Cbsoos-make, mitJoont form end void; and Darknefs is upon the Face of it. A Scheme it is, in which all Diftinctions arc loft ; all Ranks and Degrees of Men confounded. For the Pecple are the Sovereign, the Reprefentative, the Magifrate, and every Pody elfe.
It has been warmly debated in all Times, what Furm of Goverr. ment was the beff; whether Monarclby, Arifocrracy, or Derwocracy, was moil likely to promote the publick Welfare. But the Wbigs have now put an end to that famous Controverfy, by melting down all thole Forms into the Collective Body of the People. For their Doatrine is, that neither Prince, Land, nor Commons, neither Senate; Dicts, nor

Srures, zor any kind of Mugiftrates, fingly or jointly, either have, ought co have, or can have, any proper Powcr, Authority, or Pre-eminence sefiding in them; but that all of them, whatever governing Names, or Titles they bear, are really and truly nothing more than a fort of Agents, or Atrornies for the People; acting by a precarious Commifhoisfrom Them, which can begranted no otherwiecthanduring Pleafure For Power is fo infeparably, and unalienably inherent in the People; that they cannot for mech as leafe it out for any Term prlarfoever.

There have been likewife great Difputes about the Divine Rigbt of Government: Some have andertaken to thew that Kingsalone were eftablifhed Jure Divino; others were of Opinion that Government in general was by Bivine Right, but that no particular Forn was the Ordmanee of Geb ( 5 as for ever to oblige all Mankind) any more than another. But swherever the fuprenne Power was lodged, it was amiverally believed, "till now, that God required our Obed:ence to st: Erom whence arose new Contentions concerning the Supremacy; in what Hands it svas lodged; how far it twas abfolute, and in what xipects hmited; and how we ought to direct and proportion our Submition accordingly. But the World, it feems, has been all this while smiferably mifaken in there Matters; and thouanazds of Books have been writ, and thoufands of Battles fought, to 310 manner of Purpofc. For alas! Grod Almighty himfelf (according to the Ithigs) has no Right, nor any thing like it, to impore any Governmentapenus, or to put us under an Obligation of obeying any Hiagiftrate whatioever, Earther than the People give their Confent; which they are at Liberty to retrast, whenever it is for the Common Gaod fo to do, of swhich they themfelves are to be fole and abrolure yudgcs.

Some Pesfans there are in the World, who have frange Notions of the Porer of the Lan. The Law (fyy they) is Supreme; the Law is shore the Prince, and every lody elfe; and we are all of us, borh Magittrates and People, obliged to fand by the Law, and defend the 1aw. But the iVigigs fay the Law fignifies nothing, unlefs the People think fit to approve and confirins it. Their Anceltors had nothing to do co make Latvs for Therrt; and if the prefent Gencration of Whigs don't like the laws which were made before their time, they are not oubligen by them; they are ftill in a State of Nature, any former Laws, Compaats, Oatlis, or even Divine Revelation, to the contraI in any wife notwithftanding. Mugna Cburta, and even the Origin sal Contrat are out of Doors, and Parlianents have no more Power or A thenority, than Fings.

The Prople then (according to the Hibig Sclome) are the whole Govermment; they have all the Potice of the Society in them, and are vefted suith an abfolute and uncentroulable Authonity in all things selacing to the Publick Intereff ; only with thefe two fmall Limitafions, viz. That no Body is to be concluded by a Mrepority; and that

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no Magifrate's Power extends to indifferent Things: And then, I am fure, it will be very hard to fay, 2 rhat it does extend to. This Scheme, you fee, is clear, and free from all Difficulties. The Governed are the Governours, and the Governours are the Geverned, or (more properly) there is no fuch thing as any Goverument at all. So that the Whole may be reduced to four Queftions, like thofe flated by the two Kings of Brenfurd. I. Whio they are that Govern ? 2. Whom they Govern? 3. How they Govern? And 4. Whether they Govern, or 110 ?

In order to diffolve all Government, the Wiaigs are exceedingly given to Clange; and particularly from a Monarchy, (tho' a mixed and limited one) to a Commonvealth; becaufe the latter approzches fomewhat nearer to Anarchy and Confufion, than the former. Owr Plan of Government, one would think, is well enough calculated for the Liberty of the Subject; but then rhere's fomething of Monarclyy in it, and that is an Abomination to the lhbigs. If thes muit have Government ; nothing will fatisfy them, but that Idol of their Souls, a Republick.

As a Confequence of this, the Whis shave no manner of Reverence or Refpect for Royalty and Crosned Heads; nor the leaft Notion of what we call Duty to their Sovereign. On the contrary, they are faucy and impudent to Majefty, and make it their Bufueis to govern thicir Prince infead of being governed byhim. When they were M-rs of S-te, did they not distate to their C - as if they were Her Mafters ! Did they not peremptorily difobey Her Commands, whenever they were difagreeable to their own Inclinatinns? And on the other fide, fix Her Name, withour Her Knowledge, to a notorions publick Lye; and endeavour to let Her have the Scandal of telling it ${ }^{3}$ Dil they not defpife, bor curfe Her behind Her Back, infult and affront Hier to Her Face, and proportionably rife in their Infolence and Ingratitude, as they did in Places and Preferments? Initances of this kind are innumerable; and as well known to the World, as their unprecedented Impudence, and almoft Treafon, in bringing firft the Directors of the Bank, and then the $D-c b$, to interpofe with Her M-y about the Change of Her M-y, and P——nt ; in admonifhing Her to difpatcin away $\mathrm{Her} \mathrm{G}-1$ when they thought fr; in their Votes and Refolutions abour making Peace and War ; and (in thort) in their open Attacks upon every Branch of the Roval Prerozative.
Infpired by thefe generous Principles, they are always ready for a Rebellion, whencver Things do not goaccording to their own Minds Witnefs the many IVioigs conmitred to Gaol in £everal Parts of the Kingdom, for fpeaking treafonable W'ords upon the Change of the late M-y, and the Diffolution of the late P-nnt: Witnefs thofe Officers of the Army in Fi.mnders, who are only difarde.t, but not yet hanged: Wimefs tho ef lrifh, Whigs in the County of M:shb, who were for carring into a kind of Affeciation to STAND BY

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the late Miniftry: And that Member of Parliameht in the fame Kingdom, who about four Months fince faid openly in a formal Speech in the Houfe of Commons, that He heard the R-w was retiring into a Monaftry to make may for the Pretender.

One Fundamental Principle of the Whigs, is to make the loudert Clamour againft thofe very Qualities for which themfeves are of all Mankind moft remarkable; endeavouring by this Noife to ftun Peo* ples Hends, and confound their Underftandings, and by downright Dint of Impudence, to make them believe contrary to their Experience and their Senfes: Whar a frightful Outcry have they always made againtt Tyranny and Arbitrary Power ? Accordingly, whenever they are uppermoft themfelves, they are the moft Arbitrary, Infolent, and unmerciful of Tyrants. Liberty and Property, and the Laws of the Land, are things for which they pretend an extraordinary Zeal and Concern: And when chey are in Power, they make no Scruple of ferting afide the Laws of the Land, that they may effectually deftroy the Liberty and Property of their Fellow-Subjects. They are juft as careful to preferve the Liberty of the Subject, as the Prerogative of the Crown; that is to fay, they will at any time Sacrifice Both to the Gratification of their Covetoufnefs, Malice, or Ambition. They are always pleading for Moderation, and exclaiming againft the Fury and Violence of the High-fiyers. At the fame time they thew their own Moderation by the mot outragious Raile ing, Curfing, Malice, Injuftice and Oppreffion, by drinking Damnation and Confufion to all who are nor of their own Parry, by diAtreffing them in their Fortunes, or cutting off their Nofes; by perfecuting and tearing in pieces thofe that vore or make Intereft againft them, busing up Debts on purpofe to make the poor Debtors rot in Gaol, and beggaring and undoing whole Families, only becaufe they would not be prevail'd upon to be as wicked as themfelves, They are continually preaching Peace and Unity, and expreffing rheir Dillike of Parties and Divifions; and all the while, they are themfelves the only Difturbers of the Peace; they are perpetually laying in frefh Marrer for Contention, and by their abominable Corruptions making Quarrels neceffary. For all that, they fill perfift in their Exhortations to Love and Forbearance, and beg you to keep the Pcace, the very Moment they are cutting your Throat.

To prove their extream Hatred of Tyranny and Arbitrary Power, their Religious Adherence to the known Laws of the Land, their Care to preferve the Liberty and Property of the Subject, as alfo their Moderation, Temper, Gentlenefs, and love of Peace; I thall mention only one Inftance, becaufe it is a very complicated one, and that is their famous Rocifing of the Parron: An Expreffion (by she way) fo infolent, barbarous, and infulting, that nothing could better mew the true Spirit of a UThig, except the Action. Thus were the Rights of the free Pcople of England lecur'd by their own Reprefentatives. And was there ever to much Spight, Rage and

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Bitternefs thewn upon any Occafion? Let that Tranfaction, among a hundred others, remain upon Record as a latting Monument of the Moderation of the Whigs, of their Zeal for the Liberty and Properry of their Fellow-Subjects, and of their Averion to Tyranny and Arbitrary Power.

Now we are upon this Head, I cannot but obferve the different Ufe which the Tories and Wbigs make of the Litany; that every Body may plainly fee the Rage and Heat of thefe Tories, and the Moderation of the Whigs. Dr. S—— in his Speech earnefly beSeeches God to deliver them, and all Orders and Degrees of Men among us, from all falfe Dotrine, Herefie and Schifin, from bardnefs of Heart, from Contempt of his Word and Commandment, from Envy, Hatred and Malice, and all Uncharitablenefs: The Whigs, in their turn, to Thew you that they can pray upon occafion, in their way, and that too in the Words of the Litany; drink Plague, Pefilence and Famine, Battle and Murder, and fudden Death, God's Wrath, and everlafting Damnation to $S-1$, and all bis Friends !

Tyranny and Arbitrary Power are certainly very ill Things; they are exceeding grievous, even in a King or Queen, in one's lamful Prince and Sovereign. But to be Tyranniz'd over by ones's FellowSubjects, by one's Equals, nay Inferiors, is altogether infupportable. And yet that is the Bondage which the Whigs would bring us under. They bave indeed fome Perfons of Quality and Figure among them; but the Generality of them are a Pack of Upitarts, who being born to no Eftates, nor even to the Titles of Gentlemen, have got their Wealth by cheating the Publick; and fome of them are trom the vileft Beginnings, grown big enough to juftle the mott ancient Gentry and Nobility of the Kingdom.

This is one Reafon of their being fuch irreconcileable Enemies to Monarchy. That Form of Government keeps up the Grandeur of illuftrious Families, which the Whigs are for confounding and deftroying; becaufe the only way to make them confiderable, is to have all Honour and Greatnefs confift in nothing but in getting Money.

Upon the fame Principle, whenever they are uppermott, their 7 ufices of Peace, and orther Commiffioners in all the Counties of the Kingdom, are generally fuch obfcure Plebeian Magiftrates, as never were entrufted with Power, fince tbe Reign of their Committees of Safety. Men of Birth, Fortune, Honour and Education, muft be griev'd and injur'd in point of Taxes, and in other Inftances, by a Set of Scoundrels, farce able to write their orn Names; which were fcarce ever beard of till they were put into Commifions.

But if you want more illuftrious Examples of this kind, pray enquire at the $\mathrm{H}-$ of $\mathrm{C}-$ ns; the Benches there having been little better fill'd during the Dominion of the Wisigs, than thofe at the Affizes and Quarterly Jeffions. There was cerrainly never fuch a Lift of Senators, fince Senates were in the World. They came thither, not becaure they kad, but becaufe they marted Eftates: A

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large Fortune;, and Credit in one's Country, were ho longer Quáz Wifications for a M-ber of P——nt: The very Pretence ro com.mon Juftice was abandon'd: Honefy and good Senfe were perfectly our of Countenance: The Gravity of a Sencte feem'd to be exploded as a ridiculous Notion ; and Noife, Impudence, Ribaldry, and dull Jefting, fucceeding in the room of Eloquence and Argument. Was there ever fuch an Example (not to mention forty orters) of bare-fac'd Injuftice, deftructive of all Right and Liberty, and even the very Being of Free P-_nts, as the famous Cafe of the Abing don Election? When a Gentleman of the highelt Reputation, and fince promored to the higheft Dignity, eminent for his Services so his Queen and Country, and celebrated al! over Europe for bis prodigious Parts and Learning, was thrown ont of the Houfe by the WThis's, after he had been chofen by a Majority of above Three to One, and the Election had been publickly yielded and given up by his Comperitor ; nay, afrer they had put itupon three different Iffues, (all of them falle ones) and even then he had a vifible confefs'd MaJority, even according to the moft unreafonable of their own Accounts? And all this to make way for a worthlefs, beggarly Tradefzzan ; who had no Merit to recommend him, but that of being as wery a Whbig as thofe that Voted for him.

It was indeed no wonder that the $W_{\text {itg }}$, tho' they had fo vaft 2 Majority, durt not bear the Prefence of So grear a Man as Sir an-: whofe unconquerable Reafoning, clear Wii, and exact Eloquence, muft neceffarily have tended to their Shame and Confufion. Had He continu'd in the Houfe, even $W$ - $p$-le and P-n:-re would have been lefs pragmatical, noifie and impertiwent; $\mathfrak{F}-l$ would not have made his ftiff Harangues with fo dogrnaticalan Air; nay, M—nthimfelf would have talk'd Bawdy and Blafphemy with fome Caution. However, the Whyigs (norwithfinanding their Feai) could nor have been guilty of fuch fhameful Snjuftice, were they not acted by a Spirit of the moft ungentlemanly, and coen umanaly Bafenefs; and had tiey not abandon'd the Princimies of Heathen Honour, as well as of the Cbriftian Religion. Of which latter we fhall take more particular notice, before we have done.

Another Pretence, which they value themfelves upon, is That of heing Patriots and Lovers of their Country. To prove how much stey are fo, we are to confider their pillazing and freecing the Nation; theit loading it wit. Burthens unneceffaty and almoft infupportable; tiver gerting vaft privare Eftates by plundering the Publick, and their living like fo many Rapparees, or Free-booters upon their Country; infomuchthat it may be a doubr, whether we bave fuffer'd more from the Ühigs, or from the French: Their Care and Indufery so tiunge tis into fuch Debts, which might have been avoided; motivirbtanding this neceflary War, and which our Pofterity of the :isotitcheration will be ferce able re pay: Their ablorring alt - 2 il

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Pablicls Accounts, and making it their Bufinefs to hinder all Enquiries into the State of the Nation, Army and Navy: Their bringing over fo many thoufand beggarly Palatines, in order to ftarve the fame num** ber of Britons: Their being far more zealous for a neghbouring Nasion than for their own, and Sacrificing feveral Branches of our Trade to the Intereft of that Republick: Their infamous Neglect of the War by Sea; where it might plainly have been carried on with the greateft Succefs, and yet taking particular Care to ispoverift and ruin our Fleet; as if that in which the great Strength of an Ifland lies, ought, above all things, to be weakned and deftroy'd by its own Inhabitants : Their Diligence and Artifice in prolonging the War ; which they have all along made ufe of to inrich themfelves, and drain every boady elfe ; to raife Lies upon honeft Men; to deftroy the Confitution, and enllave their Country : Their Twice refufing moft adrantageous Offers of Peace, and then labouring to throw our Affairs back into fuch a Condition, chat we might never have the like Offers again: Their farrving the Wor in Spain, for which alone they pretended to fight; always hindring Supplies from being fent to that Kingdom; pulhing the Spani乃 Monarchy from us, even after it was fallen into our Hands, in fpight of their Endeavours; orwning and refolving, that there was but one Third of the Forces which ought to have been there, and which the Nation paid for, and then declaring that all was well, the Management was very good, and the want of the other two Thirds did not in the leaft occafion the Lofs of a Battle, which was the vifible Confequence of it.

Here it is impofible not to refle\& upon their fcandalous Ulage of the E. of $P$, and not to remember how they fisnder'd and opprefs'd him ; denied him both Money and Men; and at laft gor him turn'd out of his Command, for almoft reducing the whole Kingdom of Spain without eitber.

We muft likewife unavoidably take notice of their own celebrated Hiro, who is faid to have conquer'd Spain. And how did he do it? Why, I am told, he occafion'd our Viftory at Almanza by his falfe Mufters: He was at the Batcle of Saragolis (where no other General, to be fure, had any thing to do) and bis Regiment was the only one that gave way. A little after, in fpight of the prodigious Bravery and Conduet of General Staremberg, the aforefaid Hero was pleas'd to lofe us another Battle, more fatal than that of Aimanza; which he did by a kind of Managemeat not to be parallell'd in Hiftory; without giving us any fatisfaction, but the Amufement of conjecturing, whether it were owing to his Ignorance, his Cowardife, or his Treachery.

> Hujus of Aufpicium infauftum, MORESQUE SINIS'IROS
> Lumins tot cecidife Ducsm, sotamque vidermus
> Confedife Urbem luctu.

But the greareft Argument of all, to prove how much the Whigs are Lovers of their Country (which I hope their Country will never forget) is their refying, for a long time, to lend their Money to the Guvernmert for the Suppors of the War, though they could no other

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way employ it to fo great Advantage; and their labouring, with all their Might, to fink the Publick Credit of the Nation. And all this out of Spight and Malice, only becaufe Her M-cy would no longer bear fuch Management as I have been reprefenting; but venzur'd to exercife one Branch of Her Prerogative, in changing Her M—ntry and P—nt. Rule or Ruin, it feems, is the Word with the Whigs ; becaufe they cannot Tyrannize over us for ever, they will obftrutt the faithful Endeavours of the M——ry, do all they. can to break the Publick Credit, and give us over for a Prey to our Eiemies. This Refentment of theirs, no doubt, was well grounded: The late Changes were made before their great Defign was perfected, before their Bank had quite enflav'd us. That Body is certainly very ufeful, when it keeps within its due Bounds: But can any Man that is really a Lover of his Country, reflect upon a Defign of bringing it into Servitude, without the utinoft Horror, and without thinking them to be the worft of Men who had fuch a Defign? And is not a Nation enflaved, when two or three hundred Men fla!! get all the Money in their own Hands, fo as to be able to govern the $\mathrm{Cr}-n$, make the $P$ - $n t$, trample upon their Felliow-Subjeats, and overturn the Conftitution, contrary to the Wifhes and Inclinations of five Parts in fix of the whole Kingdom? If this be not siavery, what is? And how near that Project was to be effected, appears from the cxceeding great difficulty with which fome late im. portant Chanyes have been made. We have avoided it almoft by a Miracle ; by a happy Turn of Affairs, by Her M-cty's Courage and Prudence, and the Advice and Affiftance of Her belt and wifes Counceliors, we are delivsred at prefent : Let us be infinitely apprehenfive of fuich Dinger for the future, that we may not fplis upon that fatal Roik, which we have now fo narrowly efcap'd. And becaufe we have efcap'd ir, the Whigs are fo mad with Rage and Vexation, that they would ruin us anotber way, by breaking the Publick Credit, and fairly giving us up to the French. This (God be thank'd) they have not been able to effect ; the Publick (Credit flourifhes more than it has done for many Years: They have chang'd their Note now, and love their orn Intereft too well to keep their Money in their Coffers, fince they fee the Government will neither be baflled by their Tricks, nor hector'd by their Infolence. But, however, we have feen their good Will ; they have made their utnerst Efforts ; they would ruin us if they were able, though they applied to the French, the Pret ndar, the Turk, the Pope, or the Devil, for Affiftance.

The mention of the Freccuader puts us in mind of another Inflance. What iffe have the Whigs ever made of his Name, to abufe all who are not of their own Principles? not one of whom has, with the leaft reafon, been fufpected to be at all inclin'd to his Intereft. Becaufe they affert the Principles of Non-Refffance to Governors, and of Hereditary Right to this Kingdoms ; one of which is a plain Doitrine of the Scripturess and the other is fundamental to oar Conffitution; therefore they muft be Facobites and Enemies to the prefent Eitablifhment : Whereas they know nothing of any Right the Precuder has,
and heartily with there was no fuch Perfon in being. The W"higs, on the other fide, would not lofe him for the World, confidering how ufeful he is to them, by furnifhing them with matter of Lies and Scandal upon thofe, who they know abhor his Intereft much more than themfelves

The Truth is, the Whigs themflves ars 7 acobites, if there be any Cuch thing as a Facobite in Nature. Contrary to their Osth, they affert the Legisimscy and Hereditary Title of the Pretender; and then infift upon the Lamfulnefs, nay Duty of refifing the prefint Goverrianent (as well as any other) whenever they think the publick Good re. quires it. A famous Example of their Averfion to him we have in a neighbouring Kingdom. A Presbyterian Bookfeller was indicted not long fince, for publifhing a Pamphlet in which the Pretender's Hereditary Title is afferted in the plaineft and ftrongef Terms imaginable. One of the Judges declar'd he knew no harm in the Book, and thought it no Libel. The good L. C. J. thongh it was undeniably proved, and he himfelf own'd that the Perfon accus' had printed and difpers'd a great Number of them, jet infifted upoir it, that there was no Proof of its being publifn'd as a Libel. And :he Jury being as good Subjects as the Judges, the Criminal was very fairly acquitted. But this Inftance of that L. C.J.'s Affection :o Her M-iy is trifling, in comparifon of another, which hapsen'd a little before. One of his own Party was indicted for faying, rinat if the Q-invaded his Righ:, be would cut ber Throat ; or if be :osllt not do it bimfelf, be woreld join with them that could. This was jroved as plainly as any thing is capable of being prov'd, upon he Oaths of feveral Witneffes. Upon which the L.C.J. after haring Brow beaten and abus'd them for their Evidence, and isk d one of them (who was a Clergyman) feveral impertinent Queftions about the I3th Chapter of the Epiftle to the Romans, inlin'd the Jury to acquit the Prifoner, which was done accordingy. But the fame Governing Powers could be fevere enough upon fome iccafions, and againft fome Perfors: They could fentence two young ientlemen to a Punifhment almof as bad as ftanding in the Pillory. refdes fining them lool. a-piece, expelling them the College, and ondemning them to fix Months Imprifonment, only for a Youthiul, or (at worft) drunken Frolick, without any Appearance (a; heir Judges themfelves acknowledg'd) of any malicious Defign gainft the Memory of our late glorious Deliverer. That Fact was indoubtedly very blameable ; but furely thofe abovemention'd vould have been at leaft as feverely punin'd, had the Perfons before vhom they were tried, been half fo zealous for a sertain living Prince, $s$ for a certain dead one; for the Perfon of $2-x A \sim$, as for the fatue of $K-g W$.
Thefe Exploits of that righteous L. C. J. will queftionlefs be as mmortal, as his drinking to the pious Memory of Oliver Cromwell, $t$ leaft his hearing that Health Drunk in his Company, without leproof; arid his aftually drinking Gres's Fate to all Dr. Saskevé; c.l's Eriends.

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The Wrigs then fay that we are jacobites, without the leaft Rearon or Evidence: We prove them to be fo from their own pofitive Affertions, and unconteftable Matters of Fact. Befides thofe already mention'd, what Provifion did they make againft the Preterder, after three Months notice of his intended Expedition? Why, they had a Fleet at Sea to fee him pals by, and obferve boow well his ships conld Saiz. Ey the Providence of God, and contrary Winds, not by the Endeavours of the Whigs, he was driven from Edenborough b. Cufte ; where if he had landed, he would have found a vaft Sum of Money to fupport him, but no Ammunition to refif him. Is there not reafon to think, that inftead of oppofing him, they invited him over? And does not this agree with what was faid by a certain Difenting Teacher in Her Majefty's Dominions, to a Gentleman of unqueftionable Credit? Well (lays he) 'tis our turn noso ; when the Pretender was actually failed from Dunkirk: We are coming uppermoft now, and we w:Il be cven woith you for your Pride and Oppreffion.

Since they re fuch Enemies to the Pretender,' 'tiseafie to infer how much they are Friends to the Hannover Succeffion. When they were in full Power, and fear'd nothing, 'twas common with them to ridicule it in Company ; and not long fince the Stile of their Addr.fis was to mention the l'roeteftant Succeffion, without naming the Houfe of Hannover. For whenever they do allow of it, they put it upon fuch a Foot, as to change our Government either into a Cormmonwealth, or an Elective Monarchy ; whereas other People clearly reconcile it with Monazrchy and Hereditary Right, both which are Fundamental to our Conffitution.

The Ufe which the Whigs make of the Revolution is to difprove the Do卂rines of the Scriptures, and alter our Form of Government ; and to put it upon fuch Principles as the late King of gloriouss Memory, and thofe who join'd and affifted him, exprefly difcloimed. We have had a Revolution, therefore (according to the U'higs) we muft alk and think about nothing elfe: The Government, upon a very extraordinary Occafion, once receiv'd a Shock; therefore it muft never return into its rigbt Courfe. Revolution Principles muft be induftricufly propagated; and that fingle Tranfaction muft be of more Force and Authority than a dozen Âts of Parliament, and the Confitution of the Government.

From what has been already taken notice of, 'tis eafie to obferve, that nothing is more remarkable in the Whigs, than their unparallell'd impusiesce in Lying. They will pofitively affirm the moft unheardof Aisfurdities in Reafor, and the moft notorious Fallhoods in Fact, efpecially in Matters of Calumny and Slander; and immoveably infift upan bosh, tho the former be direct Contraditions in themfelaes to the common Senfe of all Mankind; and the latter have been difprov' $d$ upon the moft unconteftable Evidence, an hundred times over. To mention a few Inftances out of a thoufand; do they not argue and conten ${ }^{3}$, that O:cafional Conformity weakens the Intereft of the Diffena rers? That thofe are the $\mathrm{Qu}-$ n's beft Subjects who deny Her He. reditary Title? And that the Doctrine of Nan-refiftance tends to the Oyerthrow of all Government? Thest Things are as felf-evi-
dently falre, as it is to fay that Black is White, or that Taree and Tro don't make Five: But 'tis no matter for that ; they fay, and fwear the contrary, and will curfe you to the Pit of Hell, if you don't believe theon.

In like manner, as to Matters of Fa\&t ; how many hundred Lies have they made upon Dr. Sackeverell? And how often have they repeated and new vamped them, without any fort of Proof? But one of the molf flagrant Inftances, is their villainous Forgery upon thofe 117 Gentlemen, whofe Names they printed in a Lift, as the Names of thofe who had voted againft the Hiannover Succefion. This was publickly difproved by Dr. Sma'ritge and Mr. Croffe, who had examined the Journals of the Houfe of Commons: Which one would have thought was fufficient, and might have filenced them upon that Subject for ever. Inftead of that, out comes Pamphlet after Pamplate, ftill affirming the former Pofition. Upon this, Mr. Jodrel, Clerk of the Houfe of Commons, gives it under his Hand, that there was no Divifion upon that Queftion, extracts the whole Proceeding from the Journals of the Houfe of Commons, and prints it in the Gazette, by the Commands of Authority. No matter for that ; the W'ikgs ftill defended their original Lie, publickly and peremptorily infifted upon it, and do infift upon it at this prefent Writing.

Hither likewife may not improperly be reduced their Impudence in calling all Thofe a Falfion, who are not of their own Party and Principles. The Queen, Her Miniftry, and Her Parliament, together five parts in fix of the whole Kingdom, all defending the Conftitution both in Church and State, mu!t all be diftinguithed by the Name of a Faction,only becaufe there is a Faftion which has Saucinefs enough to put that Name upon them.

With what antazing Impudence, and numberlefs Lies, do they caily pelt the prefent Miniftry? And that too publickly, in print, in Words at leingth, and $n t$ in Dafhes only? Telling us, that the Nero Monagers will bring in the Fritender, Wioden Shooes, French Dragjons, \&ic. Thus with a Liberty never taken before, unlefs by themfelves, do they befpatter and traduce thofe whom Her Majefty has put in Authority under Her, who deferve immortal ITonour for their Wifdom, and faithful Services to their Queen and Country; and are blameable for nothing, but for patiently focirg themfolves fo foandal: ufly abused.

But the moft thameful Infance of all, is their late Behaviour upon the intended Affafination of Mr. Harlcy. Which, by the way, is one undeniable Argument, to prove how much the Jories, and the prefent Miniftry are for France, and the Pretender, and how much the Whigs abhor that Intereft. Which of the late Misifters was flabid by 2 French 引apif? Who brought Cuftard over ? The W'igs. Who got him a Regiment in the Name of annther, becaure, being a Papift, he would not take the Oaths to the Queen ? The whigs. In fhore. who maintained and fupported the Man, that di.t faza Mr. Harley, and andeavowred to fab the ©-n? Why all this was performed by the Mbigs. And 'ris likewife very well known, who THOSE were who DID NOK join in an A Cu-s $S$, which only atured che Q $\cdots$.
that thofe who made it, would ftand by and defend Her, defired Her M- ty to take care of Her facred Perfon, and to keep $P^{\prime \prime a}$ zifts at a due diftance from Londos and Wefminfer.

Well; but how did the Whrgs without doors, behave themfelves upon this Occafion? Why, they expreffed no Relentment againft that unparallel'd Villany of G̛utcard ; but much Mortification at bis and their own Difappointment. They curfed Mr. St. John for wounding Euifard, and Mr. Harly for ONLY being wounded by him: They railed againft the Lords of the Council for drawing their Swords againtt a naked Man, as they were pleafed to exprefs themfelves. One declared, that Gufcard had nows indeed done very ill by Mr. Harlay; but if he had fabbed him to the Heart, he had done glorioulfy.

If the Reader expects I fhould make Exciamations and Reflections upon thefe Paffages, upon my Word he is miftaken. I know of no Language that can exprefs them, or Thoughts that can comirebend them. And fo I proceed.

The ill Succefs which We have lately had in Spain, is, by the Whigs entirely afcribed to the prefent Minafiry. Tho' all Mankind knows, that fo far as it is chargeable upon any Body, it is wholly the Effect of Whiggifh Management ; and that the prefent Minifry is no more accountable for it, than for what was done a hundred Years ago. But that, and all other our Misfortunes, will be fure to be ime puted by the Whiss to the prefent Minifiry: which is juft as reafonable as if a Man coming into a Houfe ready to fall upon his Head, by the Negligence or Difhonefty of his Predeceffor, thould by endeavouring to fupport it, be crufhed in its Ruins, and then be curfed and railed at for pulling it down. Never certainly were any Minifters of State fo little to be envied, as thefe are ; confidering how difficult a Task they have to manage, in fruggling with the Enemies of their Country on all fides, with the Frizch abroad, and the Whiss at home. Whether they will be able to recover our Affairs out of that miferable Condition into which the Whigs have plunged them, God only knows; this I am fure of, they will deferve the atmooft Praife and Glory, if they are able to do it; and no blame, if they are not. And it is molt evident, from what has long fince been notorious to ali she World, and from what has of late been particularly proved; that if ever the Duke of Anjou gets full and quiet Poffeffion of the spanifh Monarchy, he will as really owe his Crown to the Whigs of Geeat Britain, as he owes his Birth to the Dauphin of France.

As to the Reli;ion of the Whigs, 'tis of a Piece with their Politicks. Neither God nor the Magiffrate, hath any Right to prefcribe to the People, or to controul them in any thing relating to Religion; nor are the People obliged to have any Religion at all, more than will hinder them from injuriug one another; of vihich they themfelves are fupremie, and only Judges.

Now in order to eftablifh fuch a rational and noble Plan of Religion as this; it is abfolutely neceffary, to reject all Pretences to Pivine Revelation. Becaufe if God be allowed to isterpofe in any thing; is vill be hard to perfuade People that it is not beft for them to we wh their Religion fom Hixso

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But the Scriptures being already received, and generally believed in thefe Countries to be the Word of God; the moft likely Method that can be taken to leffen the Power and Influence of the Chrifian Religion, drawn from thence, is to deftroy all Notions of a Cbarch. Becaufe when Men are united together in a Society, they are more capable of preferving fuch Religious Cuftoms and Opinions among them as are contrary to this new Model, than they can be when every one is at Liberty to make his own Religion for himfelf.

The fureft way to puld down the Pales of the Cburch and to lay all in Common, is to fink the Credit and Intereft of the Cbrifian Niniftry; and if polfible, to take away the Order, at leaft to render it Uitlefs and Infignificant: Becaufe while there is a Miniftry fuffered, there are fo many thoufand learned Men lifted in the Defence of the Cburci.

For the better compafing of this Point, (the Ruin of the Cbrifian Mini(try) it is expedient to make the principal Attack againft the Cburch of England ; that being the beft conftituted Church in the World, and its Minifters being Men of the greateft Learning. The Mark which the Whigs, as well as Paroifts always have aimed at, and ever will aim at, is the Eftablifhed National Church of England, as being the molt confiderable in Cbrifendom for its Learning, and for the $P_{s}$ rity of its Doitrine and Difcipline; and the moft confiderable among the Reform:d Churcbes for the Number, Quality, Pomer, and Kicbes of its Clergy.

The way by which the Whigs endeavour to break the Churcb of England, is to divide the Clergy atrong themfelves; to fet the Inity against shem all, as their Mortal Enemies, to unite all the Sects a?ainf the whole (burch, both Laity and Clergy; to promote and dignife thofe of the Clergy, who both in Principles and Practice are the greateft Scandal to their Profcffen, and to employ their Hackney Scriblers to vilifie and abufe all the reff. I fay, to promote the worfo of the Clergy; for there are undoubtedly fome $f$ exw bad ones even among them: Whick may be acknowledged without cafting any Reproach upon the Crder in general.

And indeed of all Whigs a Whig-Clergyman is the greateft Monter ; as the Abufe of the beft Things is always the worft. What can be more fhocking and unnatural than for a Man of that facred Character to vilifie the Rubrick, Canons, Articles, and Doetrines of the Church; to llight its Ordinances, and at contrary to them, to relax its Difcipline, and leffen its Authority ; to defpife the Judgment of the Primitive Fathers, and make the very Effentials of the Church to be Things indifferent? And yet this is the open Pratice of many of the Whig. Clergy. Even the beft of them, the gravert and moft fober, and thofe who have more Prudence than to talk at that rate, conftantly promote the Intereft of the moft profligate Whigs, and Vote for thofe, who never fail to Vote againft the Church. Is it not infamous for a Dignitary to preach a Funeral Sermon for an Stheift of © $)^{u}$ ality, to make a Panegyrick upon him, fmooth over his Vices, and lay it down as a Point of Doctrine, that the lewdeft of Sinners cannot well be damned, provided he be a Lord and a Wir? And is it not a Scandal to Chriftianity to fee the Minifers of Cbrifs complemented

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2nd encouraged by his profefled Enemies? To hear the Piety, Presdence and Mioderation of a Church of En land Divine, extolled to the Skies by Fanaticks, Rakes and Atheifts? To have fuch a Mifcreant as $W=n$ introduce a Man of that Function into one of his Infidel Cabals, defiring the Company to let hinn come in, and fiwearing by his Mcker, He's an honeft Mas, tho' a Parfon? Is it not fhumeful for a Divine to herd with thofe who make no ufe of him, but only to ruin the Church, and difgrace his own Order? Aild muft it not be matter of the greatef Grief to that Reverend Body? Their only way, I think, to do themfelves Juftice, is frankly to own (what all the World knows, whether they own it or no) that there are fome few Fa Se Brethren even among Them ; the generality of them heartily detefting fuch Practices and Principles. The Whigs indeed lay the Reproach of immoral Living upon the High fying Clergy, as they call them ; that is, upon all the Clergy, a very few excepted. And there is no way to anfwer this, but to fay, that all the World knows it to be a direct notorious Lye; and that there is no Body of Men in this Nation, or in the Univerfe, more exemplary than they are, for Piety and Goodnefs, as well as renowned for Parts and Learning, and true Chriftian Courage, in the worft of Times. Thofe few of the Clergy who live ill Lives, are chiefly among the Whigs; tho' the other fide has a Majority of that Order by about a hundred to one. But there are no Har -s's, God-d's, Lam-rts, or Couch-rs among the true Church-Clergy; and the Whiggifm of here and there One, ought not fure to caft a Blemifh upon all the reft, even tho' the Lowift Cburcb-man were in the Higheft Preferments. Our Saviour had but Twelve Apofles, and One of them was a Traytor ; and yer I never heard, that becaufe gudrs was a Whig, the other Eleven Apoftles were reckoned bad Difciples. Now there is not nèar fo great a Proportion of Whigs among the Englif Clergy, as One in Tivelve. That Body confifts of at leaft 20000 Men; and fuppofe there were hut 100 bad ones among them, yet if they only were picked and culled out of all the reft to be put into the higheft Dig. nities, they would no doubt make a mighty Figure, do infinite Mif-' chief to the Church, and reflect Scandal enough upon the whole Clergy, tho' without any reafon. Now to prefer fuck as thefe, has ever been the Practice of the Whigs. And thould it happen that a Hater of Epifcopacy thould even be made a B-p; 'tis not to be expected that his Natiure would be changed with his Condition; he would continue partial in favour of the Diffenters; gontinue his duil, incoherent, nonfenfical Cant in ad fence of Occafional Confurnity, and agaiaft the Doctrixe of the Scripturcs; prefer Hiftory and Marter of Fatt, and that too the worft Matter of Fatt, his own Altions, before the exprefs Declarations of the Word of God; rail at the Univerfities, and abufe the Epifcopal Clergy with the fame Malice as before, and still have a greater Refpect for Scocth Cloth than for Lavyn.

So that were the highen Preferments generally given to fome of thofe few (thofe very few) Clergymen who are falfe Churchmen; we fhould have :no caufe to wonder, nor to refiect upon the reft of that Venerable Eody, fhould we even fee a Majority of P-tes conti-

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continually voting and fpeaking againft the Church; condemning the Doctrines which Chrift, and his Apoftes, and they themfelves have preach'd, and entirely bent upon worldly Politicks, Plots and Intrigues. It would not then be ftrange, to have one of that Order forget the Character of a B , of a Clergyman, and even of a Chriftian; difcountenance and abufe the Members of the Church, for converting Diffenters from their Schifm ; chufe to fend for the Presbyterian Preacher, to converfe with him at his Lodgings upon the Road, and take no notice of the Minifter of the Parifh; ex. prefs all imaginable Spleen and Spight againtt the Clergy, cringe to a Fanatick for his Intereft, and to an Atheift for a better B-_k. It would not be aftonifhing to bave the C----nv----n render'd ufelefs by its own Pr——nt, and the the Defigns of its worthy Meinbers baffled, for fear they fhould pafs fome Cenfure or other upon Blafphemy and Herefie; to have an A. B. of C. led by the Nofe, and intirely rul'd by a Profeft Deif; to have the Governour of the Church pin all his Faith upon an Infidel, and implicitly believe him that does not believe one word of the Chriftian Religion.

But before the Cburch can be deftroy'd, it is neceffary to run down the Two Univerfities, which are inexhauftible Magazines of Learning and Virtue, of good Senfe and good Principles; and therefore are the perpetual Objects of Whiggijh and Fanatical Rage, Envy and Malice. It is There that Men are taught to be good Subjects, good Churchmen, and good Chriftians: It is There that young Gentlemen learn to Argue, to unravel the Fallacies of the Whigs ; to defpife their Cant, expofe their Nonfenfe, and deteft their Villanies. In order therefore to ruin the Cburch, it is as neceffary to deftroy the Univerfities, as it is to reduce two ftrong Forts which cover a Befieg'd Town, before the Town it felf can be taken. Accordingly, the Wbigs play all their Batteries againft thofe Learned Bodies, which they fo much fear and hate: Againt them they plant all their Artillery of Lies and Slander, reprefenting them as Nurferies of Slavery and Debauchery; whereas they are Nurferies of no Principles, but thofe of the Scriptures, of the Church and State of England; and with.refpect to Morality and Bebaviour, there is nothing of that Nature this day in the World more wonderful and furprifing, than the exquifite Difcipline and Regularity of thofe Places. And who are they that affirm the contrary? Either fuch as had never the Honour of an Univerfity-Education, or who have made a molt infamous ufe of it. And obferve it when you will, it will always be found, that the Church-of-Eng-land-Univerfities, are condemn'd by none but Thofe who were either never of the $m$, or a Scandal to them.

To thew yon what an Affection the Whigs have for thofe Fountains of Learning; when a certain famous Bill was depending in the H ——e of $\mathrm{C} \longrightarrow \mathrm{ns}$, they were extremely concern'd to fecure the Univerfities of North-Britain. And a Motion being made, and the Queftion being put, That the fame Security be granted to the Univerfities of Uxford and Cambridge; It pafs'd in she Negative.

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To avoid the Contagion of thofe Places, the Whigs either give their young Gentlemen and Noblemen only a Domeltick Education, under illiterate Frensh Tutors, whofe bufiness it is to teach them Languages and Sciences, which they themfelves know nothing of; and to Principle them betimes in a Hatred againt the Church and Conftitution of Eingland: Or elfe with the fame Righteous Intention, they fend then to Leyden, Utrecht, or Geneva, or fome other Foreign Univerfity; there to be impregnated with Presbyterian and Republican Doctrines, and to imbibe all imaginable Prejudices againf Monarchy and Epifcopacy; becaufe, according to the Conflitution of the Government to which they are born Subjects, they ought to be heartily and affertionately zealous for Both.

In order to effect the faid pious Defign of ruining the Cburch, the Whigs are, upon all occafions, extremely partial in the Caufe of the Diflenters. They firft put the Toleration upon a level with the Conftitution; and then prefer the former before the latter. They have fo mueh Zeal for the Toleration, that they have none left for the Confitution. A Man can't do one Thing,or fpeak one Word in behalf of the Eftablifh'd Cburch, but immediately the Difenters soill be difoblig'd, and apprehend their Toleration to be in danger. Is it not enough to raife the Indignation of any Body that has the Spirit of a Man, and the Concern of a Chriftian, to fee the beft and noft glorious Church in the World, abus'd and affronted in So infglent a manner, as to have its Interelt facrific'd to the perverfe Humours of a paltry, illiterate, feditious Faction of Schifmaticks? To hear a canting, Eanatical Lawyer (and the worfe Fanatick for pretending to be a Churchman) plead for the inaginazy Rigtts of the Diffenters, againtt the real Rights of the Eftablim'd Church? For fome of the Wbigs, Iown, will go to Church; bat 'tis only to hase an Opportunity of ruining it more effectually. They will fometimes go to it; but never yet were known to Tote for it. The Difenters muft not be difoblig'd, even by an AIt of parliament, and that too to prevent the mort fhameful Hypocrifie that ever was heard of. But the true Members of the Cburch muft be plagu'd and harafs'd only for being $\int o$; they are inconfiderable, and their Mony goes for nothing towards the carrying on of the War. The Diffenters muft not be made uneafie, even by the making of a mott neceffary Law, by the Authority of the whole Legifative Power; but the truse Churchmen may be profecuted, torn in pieces, and us'd no matter how, either without Law, or contrary to it. So defpicable is the Church! So powerfal the Diffenters! So nuch is the Toleration more worthy than the Confitution!

The Whigs indeed, by virtue of a Self-Contradiction, argue both ways about the Number and Power of the Diffenters. In one part of a Speech, they are fo inconfiderable, that there is no danger from them; in another part of the fame Speech, and almoft in the fame Breath, they are too confiderable to be difoblig'd.

Tho' they are indeed very inconfiderable, they would be much more fo, were it not for the Whigs, who join in the fame interelt. Not that they have any Kindnefs or Refpect for them; but they

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make ufe of them as a fort of Vermin fit to do Mifchief. And fo far I muft confels They are in the right. Were there no Diffenters, the Whigs would have no Tools to work with: But $A$ theifm is never in fo flourifhing a Condition, as when it is aided and fupported by Sibifm.

But with what Face can any Man pretend to he a Church-man, who openly encourages to inexcufable a Generation? A Generation condemn'd by all Churches of the Chriftian World, whether Epifcopal or Prrsbyterian; and by Writers of all Denominations, from St. Paul down to Fobr Calvin. A Set of Men, whofe Sehifnz (tho' there may be fome ignorant Well-meaners among them) is the molt unjultifiable and unreafonable that ever was heard of in any- Age of the Gofpel ; and proceeds from Pride and Self-conceit, from Obftinacy and Perverfenefs, from Singularity and the Spirit of Contradialion; from a factious, turbulent, and rebellious Temper, from their bating Order, and loving Confufion. Who are come to fuch a fitch of Iniolence, that becaufe they are fuffer'd to go innpuinifid, (which by the bye, is inore than they deferve) they now prefume to think themfelves upon an equal Foot with the Eftablifh'd Church, and even to be qualified for Places of Truft and Power; a thing unbeard of in any other Nation of the World, that thofe hould be in the Government, who are not of the Confitution: Nay, who are arriv'd to fuch a height of Prefumption, as to ereat a Lind of Sibifmatical Univerfities and Seminaries of Scrupulous ionfciences; contrary to all Senfe and Reafon, in open Defiance to the Laws of the Land, even to that very Law by which their Toleratios it felf is granted. A 'Fa vour, by the way, which they would never grant to the Members of the Church, when they had a Power of denying it in this Part of Creat Britainf; and which They atually do deny them in another Part of it, at this very Day. They Perfecute Us There; and complain that They are Perfecuted Themfelves, becaufe They have not the Power of Perfecuting us Here. In thort, a Set of Men, who by their groundlefs Separation are the Caute of all that Uncharitablenefs and Unchritian Rage of Parties, which has almof deftroy'd ali Converfation among Us; and who have direstly or indirectly been the Authors of all our Troubles and Confulions, from the beginning of the Reformation to this rery Day.

This is Their behaviour in Britain, where they have a Toleration by Law; how is it in Ireland, where They have nore? Why, in that Kingdom, efpecially in the Northern Parts of it, whichare Peopled chietty by a Colony from Sootland, they are by the Countenance and Encouragement of the $W \%$ gigs, fo Impudent and Prelimptuous, that in open Contempt of the Laws and Magitteates, they hold formal Allemblies, Clafles and Synods, as if they were a lart o: the National Conititution: and this when feveral, even ol their Teachers have not taken the Oatis to Her Majeity, and glory in their refufing to do it; one of iviom particularly; went into is:land, when the Pretender was reddy to Land there: They abule the Doctrines and Diccipline of the Church with all imaginalhe Rage and Malice, will not Sitiv ins Members io much as to aive in titic

Neighbourhood, threaten with Death, and actually affault the Epifcopal Clergy. So that thofe who have the Eftablifhment of the Law on their fide, are actually in a State of Perfecution from thofe who are not fo much as Tolerated by it ; and to compare the Behaviour of the Diffenters there, with their Behaviour in Great Britain, they feem to contend and frive with one another, whether they can be more infolent with a Toleration, or without one.

Upon the fame Principle of Hatred againft the Church, the Whigs. have an implacable Averfion to all Ecclefiaftical Courts, Jurifdiction and Authority. The Wealth and the Power of the Church, are two Things which they cannot bear: The one they would have in their own Hands, the otber they would have in no Hands at all.

By thefe Waysand Means the Eftablifh'd Church is to be deftroy'd; and left any Religious Party fhould grow too ftrong, this Principle of the Whigs is conftantly to be taught, and inftill'd into the People; that no Body is to be govern'd or directed by a Majority in any the moft indifferent Things relating to the Worfhip of God; by which means all Bonds of Religious Societies being broken, the Doctrines upheld by them, will foon be fcatter'd and loft.

What Name then is to be given to Men of these Principles and Meafures? And under what Religious Diftinctions fhall we range them? The Cburch of England they hate; the Diffenters of all Sects they defpife, though they make ufe of them to ferve their own Turn: Latitidinarian is too comprehenfive a Word for them, and. may take in more Religion than they are willing to have. Though many of them profefs $D_{\text {ei }} \mathrm{m}$, yet they cannot properly be call'd Deifts, without meaning fomething elfe by God, than either Chriftians, Fews, Turks, or Heathens, ever underftood by that Word: They are, indeed, for a State of Nature, but without any Natural Religion in it. Whatever Queftions, therefore, are put to them concerning their Faith and Worfhip; the only Anfwer they have to make, is That they are Whigs, and by their Fruits we Ihall know them better.

The Wbigs then are the moft profligate Set of Men, that ever this, or any other Nation produc'd: Who are not content to be lewd and wicked, unbelieving and profane themfelves; but are induftrious to propagate fuch Notions, and encourage fuch Men, as are likely to bring Lewdnefs and Irreligion into Fathion and Credit.
 nies; which I can compare to nothing but the Notturnal Cabals of Witches, or the Confulcations of the Devils in Milton's Pandemo, ni:3m. Befides their Junto, which is fomewhat of another Nature, there is their Calves-head Feaft, their Greciun Coffee boufe; and their lit cat. Cabais in which God is defied, and his Religion cure'd : Where the chief Entertainment is Profanenefs ; where the wittieft Ridicule of the Scriptures is the moft acceptable Difcourfe; and the neweft Species of Blafphemy the fureft Recommendation to the Prefident's Chair. And fuch is the Zeal of thefe Societies for propagating and eltablifhing Infidelity in all Parts, that they vie and lifive with each other, who fhall appear beft qualified for thae emis

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eminent Service. One Inftance of which noble Emulation we had fome time ago, between the Kitcat and the Toaficrs; when a Prologue was made by one, and an Epilogwe by t'other, tou blafphemous for the Players to feak.

Were one to dive into all the Secrets of that infernal Cabal, the Calves-bead Club; what a frightful Scene would be difclofed ! Some of them have been blab'd out, by which one may guefs at the reft. 'Tis pretty well known who that Perfon of Quality is, who being call'd upon, at that folemn Affembly, to drink to the Memory ( $\mathbf{I}$ have fcrgot whether 'twas glorious Memory or no) of the sian in the Mask (maaning the Executioner that cut off the King's Head) replied, with fcorn, The Mas in the Mask? Here's to the Man that dares to the fame tbing without a 99 ask!

And as the Whigs make ule of their Natural Right, so form whast companies of tbis kind they pleafe; fo they have their Emiffaries every where, to carry on their Bufinefs according to the Refolutions aken in thofe Councils. Some of them are employ'd at home, to idicule all the Common Places and Methods of Education; others o debauch young Gentlemen as foon as they come to Town, and o wafh out any Tincture of Religion they may have receiv'd, beore it fink too deep into their Minds. Others are fent abroad to neet fuch Perfons of Quality and Eftate as are returning from their [ravels, and to prefs them for the Service of the Devil and the Whigs, before any Church-Relations have given them pernicious Noions of Religion and Government.

And as they have their peculiar Miffonaries, whofe Office it is to nake new Converts; fo they have a fort of Confefors too, in their vay, who attend upon their Friends and Profelytes in their Sicklefs, in order to keep Priefts from coming at them; to hinder hem from taking the Sacrament; to jeft upon any Religious Choughts that may difturb them; and to make them die hard, as hey call it. Dr. $\mathrm{K} \longrightarrow$ can inform us, if he pleafes, who it was that talked fo profanely to the D-ke of $D \ldots r e$, that when he ras dying, he could not hear his Difcourfe.
Was not the New Play-houfe in the Haymarket buile chiefly by Dhig-Contributions? Was it not in their impious manner Anti-cono crated, as it were, by a Whug. Prologue, in Praife of Play-houfes bove Churches? And did They nor among them make a Poesical reed, to Burlefque That of the Apofiles?
Are not all the Writers for Deim and Irreligon, whigs? Such as ie ingenious Authors of the Groweth of Dcifm, Letter about Cburcisommunion, Letter about Enthufafm, Dangcr of Prieficraft, Rights of tibs hwrch, and twenty others? Are not fuch Writers maintain'd by Thig-Contributions? And did not the old Whig-Scrivener leave en Pound a Year to the Chief Journy-man of his Infidel Club?
Are not all the Socinians about Town encourag'd and promoted YWhigs? And are not all their Pamphlets printed at the Charge Whizs? Was not Whifon immediately taken into their Pay and rotection, as foon as he declar'd himfelf a Leretich? And were

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not the Camifir. Frophets long Supported by the fame Encourage: ment?

In thorr, there is no bold or ridiculous Notion of Religion ftarted in the World, but the Whigs are prefently at work to improve it againtt Chriftianity in general ; and the Authors of all fuch Libertine Opinions are highly carefs'd by them, without any other Merit to recommend them.

Thefe are the Men whom the Author of the Rights fets up for the fole Managers and Conductors in his New Model of Government; who by the Church mean themfelves; by Religion their own Power, Dominion and Intereft ; and look upon every thing elfe to be of a mutable Narure, either good or bad, according as it makes for, or againft thofe Ends.

And fhould theie Men ever get to be the People, the Sovareign, the Magifrates, and the Reprefentatives; O ! What a bleffed Nation would this be! When the Clergy, if any were allow'd, would be all as good and religious Men as Stz-ns; the Lay-Gentry as fober and vertuous as $T$ - dal ; the Citizens and Traders as jult and honeft as was the good Sir $R-$ rt $C-t--0 n$ : The Lords would be more Honourable than all thefe; and yet in their Catalogue of fuch Worthies, none would attain to their firge Three.

Then would be the moft proper time for the Whigs to thew their Temper and Moderation in their full Extent ; which, I day fay, would be exercis'd in fuch a manner, as to increafe the Subjects of the Czar of Mufoovy, the Grand Seignior, or the Frencib King.

For they have their Creed, (fuch as it is) fet down at length in their Rights of the Church; and whoever would not give his unfeigned Affent and Confent to every Article of it, muft lead a very fcur? vy Life under thofe new Governors.
Their Magiftrate is oblig'd to punifh all thofe that will not in expref Terms renounce what they call the Doctrine of Perfecutios. And are not all thofe who acknowledge a Chriffian Minifry, deriv'd from Chrift and his Apofles, fetters up of an independent Power, which has fo many perfecuting Doctrines in the Belly of it, that it is not to be endur'd; and fuch a Powor of Ordination in the Clergy, as is ineconffent with the Magifrate's Right to protect the Commone 20 Esith?

Their Magiftrate is likewife oblig'd to punihh, under the Notion of Immorality, all-fuch Saperffition as does not immediately tend to the Good of the Commonwealth, and to reftrain the Effects of it by Force. And will not the Cbriftian Religion come under this Character, as entrenching upon that State of Nature we are born in, by requiring us to believe feveral Speculative Doctrines, and to practice feveral Duties with relation to God, and our felves, which feem to Fave no direct Infuence upon the Publick Happinefs?

Sonie have thought to recommend themfelves to the Whigs, by declaring againft the Sacrameintal Teff; but that would not take; with. out rerouncing aif Saeraments as well as the Test, nothing was to be dons.

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Others have frequented the Grecian Coffee-Houfe, and have comply'd fo far with their Friends there as to own themfelves Sociniens, in hopes of making an Intereft in them by that means. But not being hardy enough to deny fefus Cbrift, as well as his Divisity; they were forc'd to retire in Difcontent.

Every Body has heard of their famous Health to all thofe that believe neither in the RRICKLATER's NOR IN THE CARPENTER's SON. And fince I utterly defpair of converting the Whigs to Chriftianity; I wifh, at leaft, that they would drink one part of the Health as fincerely as the other; and renounce the Pretender, as heartily as they do our saviour.

Nay fuch is the Tyranny of the Wbigs in this refpect, that they will not let you be a Deift upon any Scheme, but their own; but you muft abandon Hobbs, as well as our Saviour, if you will be their Difciple.

Thefe then being the Principles of the Prefent Set of Whigs; it is humbly hop'd, that all, of what Denomination foever, who are concern'd for Vertue and Religion, for common Honefty, and common Senfe, for the Conftitution of our Church and State in this World, and for the good of their Souls in the next, will unite againft fuch a Wicked, Unreafonable, Rebellious, Antimonarchical, Antichriftian Generation: And fuch an Union in the Common Caule of our QUEEN and Country, of GOD and Goodnefs, will prove the moft effectual way to make up all the lefs confiderable Differences among us.

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